2mnsements. MCADEMY-S-The Soudan.
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HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S:30-The Selicitor.
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TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Chilian Government, in a letter to Minister Egan, has recognized the right of asylum. === The recent sterms in the British Isles have caused many rivers to overflow their banks, great damage resulting. - A French force in Algeria has been ordered to the oasis of Tonat, in order to prevent its occupation by the Sultan of Morecco. —— Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New-South Wales, has resigned his office; the leader of the Opposition will form a new Cabinet. - Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of Loudon.

Domestic .- Secretary Blaine expects to leave Augusta, Me., for Washington to-morrow. The Ecumenical Council at Washington adopted an address to the Methodist churches of the world. A locomotive's boiler on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad exploded near Pottsville, Penn., killing three men and fatally injuring another. = Goveror Hill was entertained at Richmond, Va. - The Pennsylvanian Senate took up the investigation of State Treasurer Boyer and Auditor-General McCamant at Harisburg. Eastbound shipments of freight show a steady

City and Suburban .- A great mass-meeting of colored Republicans at Cooper Union was ad-Seneral James W. Husted, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick, ex-Congressman Langston and others; Mr. Fassett and Mr. Vrooman also delivered speeches to a big crowd of enthusiastic Germans in the Bowery and to a mass-meeting in Merrisania. The Adams Express Company filed a lis pendens on John Hoey's Hollywood property. === An audience of 8,000 listened to Chauncey M. Depew and Henry A. Meyer in Brooklyn. trustees of St. Luke's Hospital decided that the building was too old and too small for the work required. === Stocks were dull, with small dethe short interest without disturbing holders.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Rain, followed at night by clearing conditions; growing solder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 de. grees; lowest, 51; average, 55.

Mr. Fassett returned to the city in splendid brim for hard work, and proved it by making three speeches last evening in widely separated parts of the town. The first gathering which he addressed was the colored mass-meeting in the Cooper Union: It was a big meeting, and gave the Republican leader the heartlest sort of reception. There is no doubt that our colored friends are all right in this campaign. Mr. Fassett gave them a vigorous, clear-cut, incisive speech. From there he went to the Germania Assembly Rooms, where he proved his versatility by speaking in German to an eager audience of German Republicans. His third appearance was in Morrisania, where the numbers and enthusiasm were not lessened by the rain. A good record for one night.

Some information of interest and value regarding Democratic registration frauds is furnished by detectives who have been watching what goes on at various lodging-houses and "hotels" in the vicinity of the Bowery. Numerons devices are resorted to for the purpose of fa'sifving the records kept at these places and throwing investigators off the track. It will be noticed that His Honor Justice "Pat" Divver is mentioned-incorrectly, we trust-as having promised to help his friends out of trouble in case they get "pinched," and there is a certain policeman-he can be identified-who displayed uncommon interest in the crooked work. It is not enough simply to prevent the consummation of these schemes to roll up a big Tammany vote : somebody ought to be punished for this illegal husiness.

The Board of Estimate has begun work on the budget for next year, and is making a brave showing in the way of apparent retrenchment. It will be just as well for the taxpayers to remember that the final estimates will not be agreed upon until after the election is over. Hence the good-sized slices which were taken yesterday from the amounts asked by the De-

The use of the knife is to be expected now; the only budget which counts is that which is made up in December. Then the pitiful pleas of the Commissioners who have been cut down will be heard, and the Board of Estimate may not be too hard-hearted to heed them.

An address from the Methodist Ecumenical Conference to all Methodists throughout the world was adopted at yesterday's session. Just how many people will be reached by the address can be seen from the report of the Committee on Statistics presented earlier in the day. From this it appears that there are 42,695 ministers and 6,494,399 members in all branches of the denomination, while the "adherents" are nearly four times as numerous as the members. The address of this vast body is a plea for closer co-operation between the various sections and the conservation of all efforts in behalf of righteousness and temperance.

The charge that Verplanck Colvin is not a practical engineer has been completely refuted. It has served a good purpose, however, in calling attention to the qualifications of the Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor. Is Martin Schenck a practical engineer? Advices from Albany show that his outfit in this line is meagre, not to say shabby, and that Engineer Bogart has pronounced Schenck unfit for the office. It is extremely doubtful whether the latter meets the requirement of Article V. Section 2, of the Constitution.

NEW-YORK CITY REPUBLICAN NOMINA-TIONS.

All the news which reaches us from the interior of the State plainly indicates that the Republicans above Harlem River are making an earnest and effective canvass for their respective tickets. How about Republicans below Harlem River? The country districts can be depended upon to do their whole duty for the cause of good government, so that if the metropolitan Republicans are equally resolute and faithful the result will be a signal victory. There is much to encourage our friends here

in New-York City this time. The local tickets are strong and popular, and help even as they are helped by the excellent State ticket with Mr. Fassett at its head. The nominees for county offices who were chosen last week are trustworthy and capable. A citizen who desires to promote the common weal will take great pleasure in voting for them. Edward J. Bartlett and Myer S. Isaacs, who were named for the Supreme and Superior courts, respectively J. Langdon Ward, who was named for the Common Pleas; and Henry Grasse and Charles G Cronin, who were named for the City Court, are all fitted by their legal learning and experience, as well as by their standing in the community, for the important offices for which they were selected. They would adorn the bench, administering justice intelligently and without fear or favor. It behooves every Republican to rally to their support. And the other local candidates, especially those named for the Senate and the Assembly, ought to command the full party vote. Neither in the last Senate nor in the last Assembly did the Republicans of New-York City secure the representation to which they were entitled by reason of their numerical strength. There was only one Republican from the metropolis in the last Senate : only one in the last Assembly, and yet nearly 107,000 votes were cast here in 1888 for General Harrison. We must send a larger representation to Albany this fall, and there is an excellent opportunity of doing so. Our legislative tickets must strike any unprejudiced observer as the best of those in the field, and while our party is a unit this fall the Democracy hereabouts is split into factions.

The Republican Committee of this city is hard at work. It can be depended upon to render good and faithful service. But a committee, however capable and energetic, is necessarily comparatively useless unless the rank and file of the party back it up. If every metropolitan Republican would recognize the obligation to the public which rests upon him and would determine manfully to meet it, it would not take long politically to regenerate this Tammanycursed city.

DISCOVERIES IN LABRADOR. Dr. Harvey, of Newfoundland, furnishes THE TRIBUNE's readers this morning with a graphic and eloquent account of the expedition of Mr. dressed by J. Sloat Fassett, John W. Vrooman, Henry Grier Bryant, of Philadelphia, and Professor Kenaston, of Washington, to the Labrador Grand Falls. It is a record of great hardship and admirable achievement. Its scientific interest will be highly estimated. Mr. Bryant, who was induced to undergo the perils and labors so sympathetically described in our correspondence solely because of his profound interest in natural science, is entitled to warm praise for his devotion and pluck and for the intelligent uses to which he put his opportunity. He conducted the expedition at his own expense clines caused by bear attacks which added to and for the excellent purpose of geographical and geological investigation. He returns completely successful in all he undertook. The dangers he encountered were manifold, but each was overcome without serious loss or discomfiture, and the world is put in possession of full and accurately scientific information of one of the sublimest natural wonders on the face of the earth.

Labrador's hopeless condition for the practical purposes of mankind is responsible for the fact that we have been so long ignorant of this noble spectacle. Its position and general character have been known for nearly half a century, but with only enough detail to intensify the desire of scientific men to get at the whole truth. Dr. Harvey sketches the history of the fall and of the numerous efforts to reach it since its discovery. Neither in history nor tradition have its glories been magnified. The Hamilton River is a stream of great quantity and power, fed by large and numerous lakes, and flowing 400 miles before it reaches the cliff whose sheer descent of 316 feet imparts to the river its crowning glory. Including the fall of the rapids, the total drop to the river-bed below the cataract is over | Ohio last winter for the purpose of being nom-500 feet. The rush and final plunge is ren- inated for the Presidency at the banquet given dered the more interesting by the sudden and in honor of Judge Thurman. There was nothremarkable narrowing of the channel. The ing the matter with the food, and nothing unriver-banks, which were 500 yards apart before usual the matter with the guests or the speeches, the first rapid was reached, sharply drew to- but somehow or other the evening wore away gether until at the ledge of the precipice not and nobody except Mr. Cleveland remembered more than 200 yards separated them. The water, which had been falling at an angle of o'clock the following morning, after the report-30 degrees from the high river-bed, then took ers had all departed and while the guests were the grand plunge and proceeded through twenty-

five miles of rocky canon to the sea. Geographers will await the complete report of these discoveries with genuine interest. is safe to assume that their like will not be the purpose. The next day Springer came East made again. There are not many corners and all alone with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Brice in crevices on and in the earth's crust which civil- a private car, and he has been running with ized man has not now examined, so that ex- considerable velocity for the Speakership ever plorations such as Mr. Bryant and Professor since. How different the circumstances at Kenaston have been privileged to make receive Binghamton! Judge Downs never forgot hima peculiar importance as furnishing materials self for a moment, and Governor Hill had been for the finishing touches to the physical map of) nominated and the lights turned out before midthe world. In some respects the geology of this | night. Labrador country is unique and important. As But when we turn from the circumstances of a virgin country, untouched by the ruthless the nomination to the manner of its acceptance tools of human activity, it furnishes evidence of the advantage does not all appear to be on the

Correction must not be regarded too seriously. In any other part of the North American Con-

THE PIONEER "STATESMAN." Some of our Democratic contemporaries are having some fun with themselves over the application of the term "statesman" to a prominent Republican who is believed to have had

considerable influence in defeating a scheme by which Tammany Hall was proposing to enrich its followers and perpetuate its power through the handling of several millions of other people's money. They have apparently forgotten the circumstances under which the word was first used with a fine irony which at once gave it currency as neat and expressive sarcasm. It was in December, 1873. Place: the office of the Warden of the Penitentiary, Blackwell's

Island. Among the new arrivals one morning was a man who had been many years in training for the position in which he stood. Beginning public life as foreman of a fire company, he gradually advanced through various official positions from leader of a "gang" to head of a political party. He was the product and the pride of the slums. With no education except such as was picked up from the street, with no training other than of the saloons in which the modern municipal ruler is schooled, with no capacity for public affairs beyond a keen scent and ravenous appetite for public plunder, and no qualifications for leadership except his cool contempt for law and morals and the audacity with which he could conceive and carry out schemes for phindering on an enormous scale a great community, this man had passed to the head of a great political organization, which held in its grasp all the concerns of the largest and wealthiest city on the continent. He was so absolute in his leadership and his following was so obedient to his will that they called him by a title which at once defined his position and described their own relations to him in their own vernacular. He was "the Boss"; first of The name in American politics; the pioneer of his order.

Of history or philosophy or literature or political economy, or any branch of statesmanship; or even of the conduct of ordinary business affairs he was as ignorant as the lowest of the low-browed heelers who ran at his call. But he had followers, and they grew in num-With their increase came his recognition and promotion; and as his power grew so the more rapidly grew his following, till he had the great organization under him that controlled the party and ruled the city and State. For years he held this great city in the hollow of his hand. He rolled in coarse glittering prefusion himself while in his wake a great crowd of lackeys and underlings disported themselves with the crumbs of his stealings and flaunted their vices in the faces of the taxpayers at whose cost they indulged them. All this with absolute impunity. Never was a community so plundered and overridden. Never such open contempt for law and justice, decency and morality, on the part of the plunderers. Never such meek subjection on the part of the plundered.

There came an end to it at last. "The Boss" carried it just a little too far. So one day in December, 1873, the man who had in the ordipary course of political promotion risen to be he Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall and titular Boss" of the Democratic party, and had only used the machinery of that organization accordng to his opportunities, stood up a convicted thief, to take his felon's stripes on Blackwell's Island. "Name?" said the Warden, putting the formal question. "William M. Tweed." "Occupation?" The convict hesitated a moment. Then with unconscious irony he packed in his answer the sarcasm which all men recognized at once as a withering comment upon the training by which Tammany Hall fits men for the

onduct of public affairs, "Statesman," Since then "Tammany statesmen" have been byword in politics. It still has the same mahinery, and pursues the same methods as when it turned out "Statesman" Tweed as its ripened

"ALL WILL DEPEND."

There was a sound of revelry by night last Saturday in Binghamton. It proceeded from the Arlington Hotel, and was produced at and by means of a banquet then and there given or tendered to Governor Hill. The Governor was present, and likewise Judge Downs, of the Southern Tier. Numerous other Democrats were in attendance, from New-York, Buffalo, Elmira and Scranton, but their names have not been divulged, and are in fact of minor importance. Neither the law nor history cares about trifles. It is sufficient to know that Governor Hill and Judge Downs were there, and that other Democrats, too insignificant to mention but unimpeachable, were on hand as witnesses. The company was congenial, the dinner was in the highest style of Binghamton art, and, generally speaking, there seems to be no doubt that it was an auspicious occasion.

When exemplary punishment had been inflicted on the viands, and while the night was still young, Judge Downs succeeded in taking the floor, and, having caught the Governor's eye, opened out into one of the most impromptu culogies ever delivered in a Binghamton diningroom. Owing to the pressure upon our columns we are unable to reproduce this speech in full, but when his unpremeditated eloquence had reached a positively awful altitude he turned to Governor Hill and said: "The Democrats of this portion of New-York and Northern Pennsylvania, recognizing in you the invincible leader of the Democratic party, will, as I do now, nominate you for President on the Democratic National ticket in 1892." The applause was deafening, but when at last the company had cheered themselves to a standstill. Governor Hill, somewhat embarrassed but still calm and majestic. replied: "All will depend on the result of the coming election in New-York." The applause was renewed, and soon afterward the banqueters dispersed to their homes in that portion of New-

York and Northern Pennsylvania. It must be acknowledged that they do this sort of thing better in Binghamton than in Columbus. Our readers will remember that Mr. Cleveland went all the way to the capital of what they were there for. Suddenly, about 2 waiting anxiously for something to turn down. Springer, of Illinois, came to his senses, and springing to his feet made the nominating It speech. It was a narrow escape, but it answered

sayta ents of Public Works and Charities and so abundantly or with so plain a record on them think it necessary to say that everything de- but the spirit of a literature, and to be conscious

pended on anything. He mistrusts that he is of coming into close communion with intellectual mortal, but death he thought was the only con- genius. The graduates of the classes in University tingency that threatened his prospects a year ago at Columbus. Mr. Hill's Binghamton nomination came easily, but he sees enormous possibilities that it will never be made unanimous.

THE DEMAND FOR WHEAT.

The crop of wheat, if not greater than the agricultural report for October 1 indicates, is 588.300,000 bushels, which is 75,000,000 bushels in excess of the largest previous crop. But some authorities are convinced that the yield is even larger, and point out official reports of various States which make the yield in hem greater than the Department has esti-An excess of 18,000,000 bushels is mated. thus found in only a few of the States, so that 'The Financial Chronicle' believes the crop is really more than 600,000,000 bushels. Deducting 360,000,000 bushels for food and seed during the year, there would still remain 240,000,000 bushels for export without using any part of the surplus brought over from previous years. It thus becomes a question of interest and importance to all what prospect there is of a correspondingly large demand from Eu-

rope and other countries. In the year 1880-'81 Europe was short of grain, and had been for several preceding years, and this country exported in wheat and flour the equivalent of 186,273,994 bushels wheat. The price during the last five months of the crop year averaged \$1 20 at New-York, and in May \$1 22, and the British average for the whole year was 45 shillings 4 pence, much higher than prices now ruling. Hence, although is is undoubtedly true that the consumption abroad is liable to be affected by the price if wheat becomes unusually dear, it may be argued that such prices as have yet been current this year will not probably reduce the demand. If Europe purchased 186,000,000 bushels ten years ago, when the average export price of wheat from this country was \$1 11 for the entire year, it will be reasoned that even a larger quantity may be taken this year, the price for the last month averaging only \$1 04.

But prices are high or low only by comparison with what is customary. Europe has been accustomed for nearly ten years to a lower range of prices, in consequence of cheaper transportation by ocean and also by rail in India and Russia. Wages and the cost of living have been adjusted to the new conditions which seemed likely to be permanent. Thus it is quite pessible that the actual purchasing power of the people may not be as great now for wheat at \$1 04 as it was ten years ago for wheat at \$1 11 per bushel, and it is still more likely that the feeling of ability to purchase may not be as great. The ability to purchase also depends in large measure upon the condition of the various industries and the employment of the working people, as well as upon the cost of wheat. This year the depression of many industries is seriously felt in Great Britain, Germany, and other countries, and the number of persons unemployed, or employed only part time, is prob-

ably much greater than usual. It is under such circumstances a decided! venturesome thing to assume, as some foreign writers appear to assume, that the population of Europe will eat as much wheat, if it can be had, as the average quantity consumed per capita in former years. To this usual consumption various authorities are adding a large quan tity on account of the scarcity of rye in Europe 'The London Miller" thinks some increased use will be made of oatmeal and of barley, and shows that France has a good supply of rye, Austro-Hungary a crop of 14,000,000 quarters. and that Germany received 1,000,000 quarters from Russia before exports were prohibited, so that its deficit will be 5,000,000 quarters. Meanwhile Russia is exporting great quantities of wheat, this year already 68,000,000 bushels, against 61,000,000 last year, and since August 1 only 365,000 bushels less than last year. The fact tends to cast doubt upon accounts of scarcity. India has exported since the 1st of April 35,000,000 bushels this year. against 14,000,000 bushels for the same period of the previous year. Thus the possible supplies do not seem so precisely calculable as some imagined a while ago, while it is plain that the consumption of 200,000,000 people in Europe may vary considerably from the usual average. As the future cannot be predicted with wellgrounded confidence, it would be safe not to encourage speculative operations so far that exports are in fact curtailed thereby.

A NORLE EDUCATOR

Professor Lincoln, who was buried in Providence vesterday after half a century of active service in Brown University, received during his closing years a unique testimonial of the affection and respect of his pupils. A fund of \$100,000 was raised by the alumni of the college, from which he was to draw an annuity while he lived and which was to be a standing memorial of his work. It was a remarkable tribute paid to one of the really great educators of New-England and attested the personal appreciation of a large body of students who had drawn inspiration from his nobility of character, his devotion to good letters and his thoroughness and enlightened methods as a teacher. Many college professors there are who do faithful work in their time, and here and there will be one whose memory will be perpetuated after death by the endowment of a new chair or the naming of an additional building on the campus; but it is almost an unprecedented thing for a body of alumni repre senting the graduating classes of fifty years to unite with enthusiasm in providing the memorial in the honored old age of the teacher.

The glory of the mediaeval universities was transitory, their reputation and popularity depending upon great teachers who rallied throngs of students around them. One man would make a school of learning famous, and while he lived and taught the lecture halls would be crowded with sympathetic youths touched by the fire of his carnestness. When he died the university would languish and a rival school with another great teacher would draw upon its resources. Modern colleges are educational machines with too many cogs and wheels to receive the impulse of a single will. One man cannot now make a university as in mediaeval times; but an educator of noble impulses and an overmastering love of what is immortal in literature can still be a tremendous force in influencing the labors of colleagues and in directing and quickening th aspirations of students. What Arnold was at Rugby Lincoln was at Brown during his halfcentury of laborious service? Every associate in adjoining class-rooms felt the stimulus of his enthusiasm for study, and was sobered by his sense of responsibility in training young men for useful work in the world. Every student breathed in his lecture-room a higher atmosphere than could be found anywhere else. There no force in the old college of Roger Williams's State so ennobling and so invigorating as the example and influence of this warm-hearted and full-minded Latin professor. Educators as the world grows older seem to

acquire technique and finish without gaining creative or informing power. There is perfection of system and elaboration of method, but how rare it is to find in school or in college teachers of the type of Arnold and Lincoln endowed with the incomparable gift of inspiring enthusiasm for learning and good letters! read Horace's "Ars Poetica" or Goethe's "Faust" under Lincoln was something more than to master the grammatical difficulties of a language. It was in Byron's phrase "to feel, not underthe works of past ages which are not to be found side of Governor Hill. Mr. Cleveland did not stand the lyric flow," to study not the mechanism

Hall may have forgotten their rules of Latin syntax and prosody and have mislaid their German accent; but whatever ardor they may retain for orderly processes of study or whatever love they may have for what is ennobling in literature bears the impress of the hand and heart of Lincoln!

Ex-Congressman Lehlbach, the Republican candidate for Mayor in Newark, has, after due consideration and careful examination of the proofs submitted to him, decided to contest the recent election. His decision is to be commended. There is valid evidence that Mayor Haynes was re-elected by palpable frauds. If this evidence is not sufficient to make out a case for Mr. Lehlbach, no one will be harmed. The general interest demands that the truth be made known If Mr. Haynes believes himself fairly re-elected he will welcome a contest. His plurality is only 196, and from the facts already established by affidavit it is more than likely that a much larger number of illegal votes can be shown to have been cast.

When the umbrella-makers begin to form partnerships with the rain-makers, the new science will be worthy of serious attention.

Joseph Gallo, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the IIId District-where he has resided for over a quarter of a century-is justly popular, and is making a gallant run. He is a public-spirited citizen who could be trusted in the event of his election to represent his constituents' interests intelligently and faithfully. There are three Assembly tickets in the field in the IIId, and if Mr. Gallo is supported as heartily es he deserves to be there is no reason why he should not come in a winner. All New-Yorkers who are Italian by birth are naturally interested in Mr. Gallo's canvass, for it is understood that he is the first of this nationality who has ever been nominated for an important office in this State.

There have been few things in the present campaign more impressive than Senator Sherman's eloquent eulogium of the McKinley Tariff bill in the presence of its author on Thursday. "It is the most comprehensive, the finest and the most beneficent piece of tariff legislation that this country has ever known." These are strong words and true! Such praise from Senator Sherman is praise indeed.

The Republican and other anti-Tammany organizations beyond the Harlem Bridge have united in the nomination of James L. Wells, a well-known Republican, as a candidate for the Assembly The citizens of the Annexed District, with their peculiar system of local control of improvements. need a strong and fearless representative at Albany to oppose the Tammany efforts to weaken the power of the independent Street Improvement Commissioner who was elected last year. Mr. Wells has shown his strength as a candidate at other elections, and with the aid of the earnest opposition to Commissioner Purifoy's leadership his success is assured, if the organizations which nominated him support him faithfully. His election would be both a Republican gain and a victory for the independent citizens of the Annexed

"New-York is not ill-governed," says "The New York World." "On the contrary, it is extremely well governed, as every New-Yorker' with eyes open knows perfectly well." Now let "The World" go on and assert that every New-Yorker with eyes open knows perfectly well that 2 and 2

The Brooklyn Democratic leaders will do their utmost to elect Mr. Boody and to give a much stronger support to the local than to the ticket. In that way they will hope to vindicate their course in protesting vehemently against the nomination of a millionaire at Saratoga. In their anxiety to kick Mayor Chapin out of the Mayor's office into Congress they have nominated a rich banker themselves and affronted a second time the rank and file of their own party. The Republicans have in Mr. Meyer a strong and popular candidate who will draw a large vote from the Democratic side. The announcement that he will make

pathy with that so-called independence which can see naught but virtue in the Croker-Murphy-Tammany combination and the ticket it caused the Saratoga Convention to nominate. "I think that Mr. Fassett ought to be elected without any doubt," said Mr. Low, in a recent interview. Of course, my sympathies are entirely with the Republican party in this campaign, and whatever of influence I possess will be exerted and given to Mr. Fassett." It is plain that Mr. Low has the ame power of clear-seeing and straightforward expression that were his when he was an active participant in the political affairs of our neighboring city.

PERSONAL.

James Parton, in a little talk about Charles Kingsley, at the time the latter author visited America in 1879, declared that the perusal of "Alton Locke," up in a New-York garret, gave him more pain than any experience he had ever had before or since; so harrow-ing was the declineation of suffering and degradation.

Professor John K. Bucklyn, principal of the Mystic Valley Institute, entertained the Southern Rhode Island Press Club at Mystic Friday. Governor Bulkeley. Governor Ladd and Congressmen Russell, Page and Lapham were among the invited guests. H. Helm Clayton, for several years the assistant

at the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, a skilled meteorologist and a very successful forecaster, has esignated by Professor M. W. Harrington to serve cal forecast official" for Boston. The observer ge of the Government station remains to perform

A royal blue Wilton set of pottery was purchased recently by Miss Foster for the Secretary's house in Washington. This was of American manufacture, Mr. Foster much preferring this to any foreign ware.

Sir Henry Trueman Wood, the executive member of the Royal Commission appointed to represent the British Government at the World's Fair at Chicago, who has just sailed for England after spending a fortnight at Chicago and Washington, is a consin of the distinguished General Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C. and consequently also of Mrs. Parnell, the widow of the great Irish leader. The Woods are descended from Sir Matthew Wood, the Lord Mayor of London, who, to gether with Lords Brougham and Denman, chample o boidly the cause of Queen Caroline in 1820. was at his town house in South Hudley-st. that sh was at his control of the divorce proceedings against her in the House of Lords, and it was thitlier that she re-tired broken hearted and crushed after being refused by the police admission to Westminster Abbey on the he police admission to Westminster Abbey on ceasion of her husband's coronation as King Ge

Louis Prang, the famous chromo-lithographer, was a Prussian calico printer at the age of eighteen, and was travelling through Europe for a Bohemian manufacturer to pick up information, when the revolutions of 1848 broke out. He was a sympathizer, and was obliged to flee to Switzerland, and then came to New York in 1850. Immediately afterward he settled in York in 1850. Immediately afterward he settled in New-England. He tried half a dozen ventures, and misfortune followed him faithfully. He did so poorly in one business that he sold out all his rights after a year's hard work for \$25, but with that \$25 he got together the capital which in after years enabled him to start a little lithographing shop. It was an illness that caused him to relinquish his trade of woodengraving and started him in the line that brought fame and fortune. THE DRAMA-ART.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. FLORENCE IN "THE HEIR AT LAW."

Mr. Jefferson and his associates, at the Garder Theatre last night, gave a representation of the one comedy of "The Heir at Law," and this was seen with delight by a numerous audience. An expert opinion upon the proficiency of Mr. Jefferson as Dr. Pangloss and of Mr. Plorence as Zekiel Homespun will scarcely at this late day, be expected. The thoughtful public long ago accepted those embodiments with bounteen satisfaction, recognizing them as equally effective and correct. Every judge of acting knows that Me Jefferson has emphasized the humanity in the char acter of Dr. Pangloss, and in that way has made him lovable in his eccentricity as well as comical in his humor. Every such observer also knows that Mr. florence has made Zekiel Homespun almost a rational person, and entirely a pleasing one, by his prenations that are insipid and conventional. These comedians are successful beyond praise in the execution of their wise and right purpose in dealing with the of their wise and right purpose the characters. The thought that is suggested, however, by this revival of "The Heir at Law," has reference rather to the general potentiality of the art of activitien to the particular excellence of individual actors. That old play, left to itself, would inspire no interest it contains, indeed, some clever equivoke and some neat satire; but it is antiquated, and in portions his heavy. Treated in an original way by Mr. Jeffers, it steadily pleases, and this fact should instruct us the in acting the essential thing is not so much what redo as how you do it. Purists, indeed, are always declaring that the pore

is in the writing; that the old comedies in sacred; that only to recite them is to enchant to world; that no celestial comma or holy hyphen a be omitted from them without sin; and that the alteration of a sentence in any one of them is hideen sacrilege. Facts, all the same, keep their way, with a regard to hysterics; and it is a fact that most of the old plays owe their vitality, such as it is, not to the writer, but to the actor. No play of the pest-ter even one of Shakespeare's-is ever acted with absolute sidelity to the original text. Not for many years-qu cept by way of scholastic experiment—has that the been accomplished. The public that sees the "list at Law." in Mr. Jefferson's production of it, access ingly, sees an amended version, animated by a fiving soul of to-day, and therefore the public is interested amused, and impressed. The success exemplifies the one thing essential on the stage—the art of the stage. Dr. Pangloss, as Colman drew him, is hardly more, a the surface, than a shallow, trivial, rather vulne and ertainly reprehensible adventurer; but Dr. Pargion at mits of both moral and humorous enrichment, at this has been imparted to him by Mr. Jefferson-ris a philosopher as well as an artist, and who have that in human nature self-justification is a caring principle. To elevate the part and in that we a redeem and endear it, without impairing its indicative, has been the comedian's purpose, and the propose he fulfills with consummate discretion and and accept novices—seemed last night like a new on the cause the performance of it, in every essential at had all the fineness of texture that is in old last whould be supposed to the slightest hint of a musty flaver of a baselest style.

out even the slightest hint of a musty flave a obsolete style.

Mr. Jefferson has materially improved his their company by adding to it Mr. J. H. Baines and y. W. F. Owen. These are actors of large expense and trained ability and the finest stage business is safe in their hands. Mr. Baines has a fine natural dinition and at the same time a certain robust, bear demeanor, and these qualities make his embodiest of Dick Dowlay exceptionally effective. Mr. Company of his auditor and long remains in his pleased remembrance. The dense mental condition of old Dowlay was aptly denoted by him.

MR. AND MRS. KENDAL IN "HOME." Another success is recorded for Mr. and Mrs. Keedal Those comedians were observed with interest and greeted with copions good-will, last night in the Star Theatre, by a large and joyous assemblage, congregated to see them in the play called "Home." This is the piece that Mr. Robertson, building upon the basis of a French original, long ago wrote for Mr. Jefferson, under the title of "Across the Atlanta" Mr. Jefferson, however, did not think himself suite to the character of the expeditions and nenchalant man of the world, which had been intended for him, and so presently the play passed to Mr. Sothern, who preduced it in England, and then to Lester Wallack, was produced it here. The public has seen it in various forms and at various times and places, and ought to be tolerably familiar with it. The novel element now is a fresh cast. Mrs. Kendal embodies the facinating adventuress, and Mr. Kendal presents the cos resolute, formidable, rather unscrupulous mandet world who opposes and defeats her. Each of the artists is exactly fitted. The significant control is tween the glib assurance of the insincere suitor and odest trepidation of a genuine lover was brilled made by Mr. Kendal. The denotement of gentle womenhood, evinced by the display of a fine feeting yet latent in the seared heart of the adventure struck the note of irresistible pathos in Mrs. Keefal's

side. The announcement that he will make speeches in German and English in every ward shows that he is bent upon conducting a vigorous and successful canvass. The Republicaas in Kings County are united againt a faction-rent enemy and full of fire and enthusiasm. They can elect their candidate for Mayor as well as wipe out the usual Democratic majority on the State ticket.

It was said of von Moltke that he could keep silent in seven languages. The Democrats don't care how many languages Mr. Flower keeps silent in, so long as he signs his name to checks legibly and often.

President Low has never been a Mugwump, but he has been accused sometimes of standing up so straight in his Republicanism as to lean backward. His position in the present campaign is unequivocal. Naturally he has not a grain of sympathy with that so-called independence which can see naucht but virtue in the Croker-Murphy-Tam.

Scrap of Paper" wi begin on Thursday.

THE VERESTCHAGIN COLLECTION.

It is not necessary to go beneath the surface of Verestchagin's work to discover the Tartar character istics which are attributed to every Russian by the old proverb. The immense canvas which stood on the very threshold of the exhibition at the American Art Galleries, the representation of the Prince of Wales entry into Jeypore in 1875, confesses the artist at ence as an unbridled colorist and a lover of the material aspects of things. In other paintings Verestchagin 40 clares a humanitarian purpose, but in none of them does he depart from the purest realism. touches of idealism he has are touches of moral ideality. the poetical impulse is unknown to him. The leading motive of his work is the spectacular motive. Unilla most productions bearing a similar stamp, however, his are undeniably sincere. He has a large sympathy for the sorrows of mankind, especially for those sorrows which spring from the chances of war, and this lends his work a power which attracts, where his mere a tainments as a painter would fail to awaken the slight

est interest.

No better illustration of this could be cite than that offered by the group of paintings is the first room at the American Art Galleries. Prince of Wales's pageant afforded Verestchagin at opportunity to revel in strong Oriental colors, which e was sure to appreciate. But his paint is news transparent, and his picture is as barbarous in cold as it is in spirit. The principal group is not sufciently emphasized, either, and the final impression of the picture is unfavorable. On the other hand, to military subjects opposite, "Skobeleff at Shipka" as "Turkish Hospital at Plevna," while not much bets painted, are far more impressive, because of the pathetic interest. Verestchagin may not have mistered all the science of his art, but he knows fully that part of it which relates to contrast. To reach the that part of it which relates to contrast. It is long line of applauding soldiers in the middle distance of the "Skobeleff at Shipka," the eye must first pass the frozen corpses scattered in the foregroundintention of the artist to provoke a reflection is ebvious. The terrible price paid for victory is shown in all its horror. That is Verestchagin's favorite theme, the seamy side of war. In the "Turkish Hos-The palld pital at Plevna " death reigns supreme. light struggling in at the broken window brings into glastly relief the corpses lying in filth on the floor such a charnel-house subject is best left unpainted, yet when it insists upon presenting itself it is useless to deny its fascination as a moral torce. Upsteirs, in the

when it insists upon presenting itself it is usees deny its fascination as a moral force. Upsteirs, in the main gallery, are three more important specimens of the grist's painted preachments, the sensational pictures of crucinxion, lunging, and "blowing from gais." Verestehngin has a large way with him, and these pictures are enormous. The scale severa to increase the realistic effect; an effect, the coarsciess of which was sufficiently treated in The Tribune at the time of the first exhibition. In the third large gallery are more canvases of the same epical dimensions and of the same quality. These portentous works should not divert the visitor from the small, unobtraive landscapes which appear with them. The sizes of his hindscape canvases have restrained his feeling for abundance of color, and in studies like No. 20, "A Foshitain near Nazareth," and No. 21, "That Part of Jordan where Christ was lamptized," he has secured rennement and chagm. These smaller studies and the nonzerous articles of Russian and East Indian manufacture which are displayed in cases, are likely to be the only objects of spirited competition at the approaching sale, it is announced that the sale has been postponed, owing to the sections illness of Veresteinskin, but the